

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**HRIM 121: EPIDEMIOLOGY FOR HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION
MANAGERS 1**

STREAMS:

TIME: 2

HOURS

DAY/DATE : FRIDAY 17 /09/ 2021

2.30 PM – 4.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer ALL Questions

1. In the definition of epidemiology, “distribution” refers to all of the following except:
 - A. Who
 - B. When
 - C. Where
 - D. Why
2. Which of the following things causes malaria?
 - A. Virus
 - B. Mosquitoes
 - C. Plasmodia
 - D. Red blood cells
3. Epidemiologists are interested in learning about;
 - A. The causes of diseases and how to cure or control them
 - B. The frequency and geographic distribution of diseases
 - C. The causal relationships between diseases
 - D. All of the above
4. A disease vector is a(n) _____
 - A. Organism that transmits a disease
 - B. Symptom of a disease
 - C. Environmental condition associated with a disease
 - D. A type of a disease condition

5. The prime cause of illness resulting in death in the poor countries of the tropical and subtropical regions today is
 - A. Lyme disease
 - B. Plague
 - C. Malaria
 - D. Acne
6. Prevalence is a _____
 - A. Ratio
 - B. Rate
 - C. Proportion
 - D. Mode of diseases
7. Level of resistance of a community or group of people to a particular disease is
 - A. Passive immunity
 - B. Active immunity
 - C. Herd immunity
 - D. None of them
8. Epidemiological measures of effect assess the _____ between an exposure and an outcome.
 - A. Strength of the causal mechanisms
 - B. Strength of the reversibility
 - C. Strength of the association
 - D. Strength of a confounding factor
9. Most of the major health problems in the poorer nations are due to
 - A. Parasitic worms and microorganisms
 - B. Psychological tension resulting from work
 - C. Air pollution
 - D. Traffic accidents
10. The incubation period is the interval between:
 - A. The time of infection and death
 - B. Appearance of clinical symptoms and death
 - C. The time of infection and appearance of clinical symptoms
 - D. Time of infection and appearance of antibodies

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (25 MARKS)

1. Outline two health indicators used during community diagnosis to assess the health of a community (2 marks)
2. Differentiate between Horizontal and Vertical health programs (2 marks)
3. Identify and explain three measures of central tendency (6 Marks)
4. Using illustration, explain what you understand by the 'epidemiologic triad' of disease causation (4 marks)

5. From the definition of Epidemiology, indicate whether the following statements describe, 'Distribution', 'Determinants' or 'Application' (6 marks)
- a) Compare food histories between persons with Staphylococcus food poisoning and those without
 - b) Compare frequency of brain cancer among anatomists with frequency in general population
 - c) Mark on a map the residences of all children born with birth defects within 2 miles of a hazardous waste site
 - d) Graph the number of cases of congenital syphilis by year for the country
 - e) Recommend that close contacts of a child recently reported with meningococcal meningitis receive Rifampin
 - f) Tabulate the frequency of clinical signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings among children with chickenpox in Ndagani, Tharaka-Nithi
6. Differentiate between the following terminologies (2 marks)
- a) Epidemic
 - b) Pandemic
7. Explain what you understand by the meaning of the following types of studies; (3marks)
- a) Cohort study
 - b) Case control study
 - c) Cross sectional study

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (35 MARKS)

1. Describe five core functions of Epidemiology in public health practice (10 marks)
2. Explain four types of validity in epidemiologic studies (8 marks)
8. Identify any eight steps involved in investigating a disease outbreak (8 marks)
9. Giving examples, briefly describe three levels of disease prevention (9 marks)
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